

mens from Holly Springs, Miss., Plummer's Id., Md., and Glen Echo, Md. (Malloch). I have also determined a specimen from Greenwood, Miss., bred from a noctuid larva. Smith's holotype was reared from *Eudryas grata*. Brimley, Ent. News, XXXIII, 1922, 23, has reared the species from *Melittia satyri-formis* at Raleigh, N. C.

The genus can be recognized instantly by two characters: the ocellars are tall and reclinate, and the first vein bears large hairs on its whole length. It may be added that the eyes are hairy, the facial ridges with coarse bristles much above the middle, the first posterior cell ends in the tip of the wing, and the hind cross-vein is drawn in, nearer the small one than the bend, making the last section of the fifth vein more than half the preceding. A second species, *townsendi* Smith, differs in having red legs and abdomen; it is known only in a single male from Miami, Florida.

THREE NEW FORMS OF RHOPALOCERA FROM COLOMBIA AND A NEW GEOMETRID MOTH FROM MADEIRA (LEPID.).

BY WM. SCHAUS AND T. D. A. COCKERELL.

DANAIDAE.

Ceratinia coeno angustior new subspecies.

Male similar to *C. coeno* Hewitson, the black border of termen of forewing narrower, the white spots not enclosed.

Expanse 68 mm.

Habitat.—Rio Casanare, near Sacama, Boyaca Province, Colombia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26213 U. S. N. M.

NYMPHALIDAE.

Callicore ducei, new species.

Male.—Antennae black tipped below with yellow and with white points along underside of shaft. Palpi black above, white underneath. Head black; a macular white line around eyes. Body black above, underneath white with black irrorations; legs white mottled with brown on upper side. Forewings black with scattered blue scales at base forming slight streaks above median and submedian veins; an iridescent bluish green fascia from subcostal vein at middle of wing to below submedian near tornus, 4 mm. wide at center. Hindwings black with a narrow submarginal blue band a little over 1 mm. wide and 3 mm. from termen extending from vein 6 to vein 1; cilia mottled with white on both fore and hind wings. Forewings below spectrum red suffused with white at base; basal third of costa white, the extreme edge finely black and a fuscous streak above subcostal; the red space limited by a broad black fascia, outbent from costa postmedially, at vein 4 approximated to termen which it reaches between vein 2 and submedian; a spot at tornus below submedian and termen from above vein 2 white expanding on costa to black fascia; a fine subterminal

black line from costa suffusing with black fascia below vein 4. Hindwings below white; costa to postmedial line spectrum red, the lines fine, black; a sub-basal line along vein 8; antemedial line incurved joining postmedial above anal angle; subterminal line parallel with postmedial; a finer terminal line; upper annular line ovate containing only one distinct point, the lower point only faintly indicated; lower annular line slightly constricted at its middle with two distinct black points.

Expanse 40 mm.

Habitat.—Jolima, Colombia, West side of Magdalena River, above town of Chaparral on Rio Soldana.

Type.—Cat. No. 26074. U. S. N. M.

A long series of specimens examined. Allied to *C. nystographa* Gueneé which has a much narrower fascia on forewing and the red space of underside reduced.

RIODINIDAE.

Helicopsis medialis, new species.

Female.—Antennae with bases of joints white, much more broadly so beneath than above. Palpi white. Forewings with basal part pale buffy orange; medial area cream color, very wide, its greatest width about 8.5 mm.; apical area black as in *H. acis*, the black extending narrowly along the lower margin to meet the orange. Hindwings with pale buffy orange base, extending nearly 10 mm.; beyond that black, with tails as in *H. acis*, but with five submarginal cream colored lunules or crescents, and in the anal region a second one, hardly curved, just above the submarginal one. Forewings beneath as above, but paler, the apex rather grayish. Hindwings beneath brown discally, with two rows of silvery spots, of the same general character as those in *H. cupido*, but the spots of the second row are arranged more as *H. divergens*.

Expanse 21 mm.

Habitat.—Near Labranza Grande, on the Rio Labranza Grande, State of Boyaca, Colombia. Alt. 1140 meters.

Type.—Cat. No. 26075. U. S. N. M.

No doubt a local derivative from *H. acis* Fabr. It combines the characters of the two sexes of the normal form.

GEOMETRIDAE.

Cosymbia lilacinipes, new species.

Female.—Wings shaped as in *C. punctaria* (Linnaeus), not narrow and pointed as in *C. maderensis* Baker; antennae simple, above lilacine basally, grey beyond, beneath whitish; vertex covered with reddish ochreous scales, cheeks (behind eyes) white, front dusky lilacine, oral region creamy white; palpi lilacine above, white beneath; anterior legs rosy lilac in front, white behind, the other legs creamy white, shining; thorax and base of abdomen dorsally clothed with warm terra-cotta red, like the wings; abdomen paler and yellow, the segments with a dorsal lilacine spot, dark in middle; wings above warm terra-cotta red (redder than *punctaria*), with a pale dusky median band across both pairs as in *punctaria*, but no other conspicuous markings; postmedian dots, distinctly visible with a

lens in very irregular series, which if connected would form a zigzag band; half way between the median band and base of wing are a few obscure dots, three in number; costa irrorated with lilacine markings; fringe pinkish; underside paler, yellowish, the anterior wings only with median band, and basad of that a large pale lilacine grey cloud.

Expanse 29 mm.

Habitat.—Funchal, Madeira. Dec. 25, 1920. (Fred. Jones.)

Type.—Cat. No. 26214. U. S. N. M.

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF MOTH OF ECONOMIC INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

By W. SCHAUS,

Honorary Assistant Curator, United States National Museum.

Family Noctuidae.

Subfamily Noctuinae.

Saccharophagos, new genus.

Male.—Proboscis fully developed; palpi porrect more than twice the length of head, the third joint downbent, thickly clothed with short hairs, slightly fringed below; frons with short tuft; eyes large, round; antennae with short bristles; thorax smooth, clothed with hair and scales; abdomen smooth extending well beyond hindwing; the anal hairs long; femora inwardly fringed, tibiae fringed with hair above and below, tarsi smooth, the spurs rather long. Forewing broad, apex acute, the termen well rounded; vein 3 from before angle; 4 and 5 from angle; 6 from upper angle; 9 from 10 anastomosing with 8 to form the areole; 11 from cell. Hindwing with termen well rounded; veins 3 and 4 from angle of cell; 5 from above angle; 6 and 7 from upper angle; cell less than half the length of wing.

Type of genus *Saccharophagos mochisa*. Can be placed near *Chadaca* Walker.

Saccharophagos mochisa, new species.

Male.—Palpi fuscous. Body and wings hair brown suffused with drab. Legs hair brown, the throat, fore femora and fore tibiae fuscous. Forewing: a sub-basal black point; a fuscous streak above and one below median vein; fuscous streaks above and below vein 4 near cell; an outcurved postmedial row of small fuscous black points, almost obsolescent from vein 3 to inner margin; terminal black points on interspaces. Hindwing slightly darker shaded in disc. Forewing below with outer half of costa and termen slightly paler, the inner margin broadly drab buff. Hindwing below with a fuscous terminal line; a fuscous streak on dicocellular, from it a short streak proximally. Expanse, 37 mm.

Habitat: Los Mochis, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Type Cat. No. 26486, U. S. N. M.

Bred by R. R. Van Zwaluwenberg.

The larvae feed on dry tissue of cane butts confined to a single internode.